

training airspace for the base. The Powder River Training Complex is now the largest training airspace in the continental United States and can be used for large-force exercises that draw combat aircraft from across the country, and it is well-suited for B-21 training. This is just one of the efforts that we undertook to put Ellsworth in the best possible position to secure the B-21 mission. I am proud that it paid off with last June's announcement that Ellsworth would become the home of the Raider.

The B-21 represents a significant step forward in our long-range strike capabilities, and it will come not a moment too soon. Between chronic underfunding and a high operational tempo during the War on Terror, our military preparedness became seriously strained.

A 2018 National Defense Strategy Commission report warned that our Nation's readiness had eroded to the point where we might struggle to win a war against a major power like Russia or China. This was not just because of the wear and tear of our own forces but also because of the significant investments being made by China and Russia in their militaries, with the intent of neutralizing our military strengths. We have made progress since then, but there is still a lot of work that needs to be done.

The importance of continued investment in our Nation's military and our technological edge cannot be overstated. The events of the past year should remind us that there will always be bad actors who represent a threat to peace and freedom, and being prepared to meet those threats is the best way of preserving peace and keeping our Nation secure.

It is disappointing that the National Defense Authorization Act—yearly legislation to authorize funding for our military and national defense—has been so low on Democrats' priority list this year. We are 2 months in fiscal year 2023; yet the Senate still hasn't taken up the 2023 bill. Democrats were more focused on spending hundreds of billions of dollars on their Green New Deal priorities than they were on passing essential legislation for our Nation's defense.

As efforts continue to negotiate a way to bring the NDAA to the floor, I hope we are able to pass a comprehensive bill that rejects the President's inadequate funding request and addresses all our key defense requirements.

As always, one of my top priorities is ensuring that each year's NDAA addresses the needs of our airmen at Ellsworth Air Force Base. I am working to ensure that the base continues to receive full funding for the many equipment and support facilities that will be needed for the B-21 Raider mission.

In late October, I had the opportunity of reviewing the progress at Ellsworth firsthand with Secretary of the Air Force Frank Kendall, and suffice it to say, things are going to be

very, very busy over the coming years. The B-21 training and operational missions will require significant investments in new infrastructure, including a low-observable coating restoration facility and a radio frequency facility to support the Raider's stealth properties, as well as a weapons generation facility to support its nuclear capability. The NDAA will continue this essential military construction and ensure that it remains on pace in preparation for the arrival of the B-21.

We also need to ensure Ellsworth remains a premier training space for our bombers, which is why I am pursuing a provision to require the Federal Aviation Administration to establish a pilot program to support the development of dynamic airspace. Dynamic airspace—sometimes called adaptive airspace—refers to efficiently scheduling and managing airspace and adjusting airspace boundaries as military exercises or other flights proceed through them. This concept will better enable the Pentagon to meet training requirements for aircraft like the B-21, which need larger volumes of training airspace to accommodate longer engagement distances.

As always, while we prepare for the B-21 mission, I continue to work to ensure that our B-1s at Ellsworth receive all the resources they need to remain a responsive and lethal component of Global Strike Command, as they demonstrated in the just-completed Bomber Task Force deployment to Guam.

While updated planes and equipment are essential, as always, our greatest resource is the men and women who wear the uniform. I will continue to work to improve quality of life for our Ellsworth airmen and their families.

More military families will be moving into the communities surrounding Ellsworth with the arrival of the B-21 mission, and another one of my priorities is making sure that the infrastructure is in place to provide ample support for these new families.

I worked to include a provision in this year's NDAA that would allow the Secretary of Defense to continue to adjust basic allowance for housing rates if an installation is experiencing a sudden increase in the number of service-members assigned there. This will help ensure that families at Ellsworth and elsewhere will have the resources they need to secure appropriate accommodations.

I am also working to ensure that the Douglas School District is able to integrate and support Air Force members' children and provide sufficient classroom space. I am grateful to the other members of South Dakota's congressional delegation for working with me to ensure that this year's NDAA will authorize up to \$15 million in Impact Aid funding for schools experiencing forced structure changes like the anticipated growth at Ellsworth.

I am looking forward to tomorrow's unveiling of the B-21 Raider and to that day in the near future when the

first Raider lands at Ellsworth. It is an honor to be part of building up the base and to represent the men and women of Ellsworth in the U.S. Senate.

I will continue to do everything I can to ensure that our Ellsworth airmen and our men and women in uniform in every branch of the military have everything they need to carry out their missions.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to get this body to act in the face of one of the most heinous forms of exploitation on the planet, which is human trafficking.

The year is almost over; the Congress is coming to a close; we are running out of time; and the Senate still has not passed the Menendez-Risch International Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, which was reported out of the Foreign Relations Committee by voice vote over 5 months ago.

Therefore, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 407, S. 4171.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4171) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "International Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022."

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Sec. 101. United States support for integration of anti-trafficking in persons interventions in multilateral development banks.

Sec. 102. Expanding prevention efforts at the United States Agency for International Development.

Sec. 103. Counter-trafficking in persons efforts in development cooperation and assistance policy.

Sec. 104. Technical amendments to tier rankings.

Sec. 105. Modifications to the program to end modern slavery.

Sec. 106. Clarification of nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance.

Sec. 107. Expanding protections for domestic workers of official and diplomatic visa holders.

Sec. 108. Effective dates.

TITLE II—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 201. Extension of authorizations under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.

Sec. 202. Extension of authorizations under the International Megan's Law.

TITLE III—BRIEFINGS

Sec. 301. Briefing on annual trafficking in person's report.

Sec. 302. Briefing on use and justification of waivers.

TITLE I—COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

SEC. 101. UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR INTEGRATION OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS INTERVENTIONS IN MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.

(a) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State acting through the Ambassador-at-Large to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, shall instruct the United States Executive Director of each multilateral development bank (as defined in section 110(d) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(d))) to encourage the inclusion of a counter-trafficking strategy, including risk assessment and mitigation efforts as needed, in proposed projects in countries listed—

(1) on the Tier 2 Watch List (required under section 110(b)(2)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)(A)), as amended by section 104(a));

(2) under subparagraph (C) of section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)) (commonly referred to as “tier 3”); and

(3) as Special Cases in the most recent report on trafficking in persons required under such section (commonly referred to as the “Trafficking in Persons Report”).

(b) **BRIEFINGS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding the implementation of this section.

(c) **GAO REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that details the activities of the United States relating to combating human trafficking, including forced labor, within multilateral development projects.

(d) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 102. EXPANDING PREVENTION EFFORTS AT THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to strengthen prevention efforts by the United States abroad, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”) shall, to the extent practicable and appropriate—

(1) encourage the integration of activities to counter trafficking in persons (referred to in this section as “C-TIP”) into broader assistance programming;

(2) determine a reasonable definition for the term “C-TIP Integrated Development Programs,” which shall include any programming to address health, food security, economic development, education, democracy and governance, and humanitarian assistance that includes a sufficient C-TIP element; and

(3) ensure that each mission of the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this section as “USAID”)—

(A) integrates a C-TIP component into development programs, project design, and methods for program monitoring and evaluation, as necessary and appropriate, when addressing issues, including—

- (i) health;
- (ii) food security;
- (iii) economic development;
- (iv) education;
- (v) democracy and governance; and
- (vi) humanitarian assistance;

(B) continuously adapts, strengthens, and implements training and tools related to the integration of a C-TIP perspective into the work of development actors; and

(C) encourages USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategies to include C-TIP components in project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, as necessary and appropriate.

(b) **REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs through fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on obligations and expenditures of all funds managed by the Department of State and USAID in the prior fiscal year to combat human trafficking and forced labor, including integrated C-TIP activities.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of funding aggregated by program, project, and activity; and

(B) a description of the management structure at the Department of State and USAID used to manage such programs.

(3) **BIENNIAL BRIEFING.**—Not later than 6 months of after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter through fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator, shall brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on the implementation of subsection (a).

(c) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 103. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS EFFORTS IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE POLICY.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(b)(4) (22 U.S.C. 2151-1(b)(4))—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) effective counter-trafficking in persons policies and programs.”; and

(2) in section 492(d)(1) (22 U.S.C. 2292a(d)(1))—

(A) by striking “that the funds” and inserting the following: “that—

“(A) the funds”;

(B) in subparagraph (A), as added by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the President shall, to the greatest extent possible—

“(i) ensure that assistance made available under this section does not create or contribute to conditions that can be reasonably expected to result in an increase in trafficking in persons who are in conditions of heightened vulnerability as a result of natural and manmade disasters; and

“(ii) integrate appropriate protections into the planning and execution of activities authorized under this chapter.”.

SEC. 104. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO TIER RANKINGS.

(a) **MODIFICATIONS TO TIER 2 WATCH LIST.**—Section 110(b)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)), is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking “SPECIAL” and inserting “TIER 2”; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “of the following countries” and all that follows through “annual report, where—” and inserting “of countries that have been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) pursuant to the current annual report, in which—”; and

(B) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving such clauses (as so redesignated) 2 ems to the left.

(b) **MODIFICATION TO SPECIAL RULE FOR DOWNGRADED AND REINSTATED COUNTRIES.**—Section 110(b)(2)(F) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)(F)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii) for more than 1 consecutive year after the country” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list described in subparagraph (A) for more than one year immediately after the country consecutively”; and

(2) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii)” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list described in subparagraph (A)”; and

(3) in clause (ii), by inserting “in the year following such waiver under subparagraph (D)(ii)” after “paragraph (1)(C)”.

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.**—Section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)), as amended by subsections (a) and (b), is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “SPECIAL WATCH LIST” and inserting “TIER 2 WATCH LIST”; and

(II) by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “SPECIAL WATCH LIST” and inserting “TIER 2 WATCH LIST”; and

(II) in clause (i), by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”;

(B) in paragraph (3)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of”; and

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “each country described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)” and inserting “each country described in paragraph (2)(A)”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking “the Special Watch List” and inserting “the Tier 2 watch list”.

(2) **FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018.**—Section 204(b)(1) of the Frederick

Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-425) is amended by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”.

(3) BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL TRADE PRIORITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015.—Section 106(b)(6)(E)(iii) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4205(b)(6)(E)(iii)) is amended by striking “under section” and all that follows and inserting “under section 110(b)(2)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)(A))”.

SEC. 105. MODIFICATIONS TO THE PROGRAM TO END MODERN SLAVERY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1298 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the International Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022”;

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking “APPROPRIATIONS” in the heading and all that follows through “There is authorized” and inserting “APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(3) in subsection (h)(1), by striking “Not later than September 30, 2018, and September 30, 2020” and inserting “Not later than September 30, 2022, and September 30, 2026”.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible for funding under the Program to End Modern Slavery of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, a grant recipient shall—

(1) publish the names of all subgrantee organizations on a publicly available website; or

(2) if the subgrantee organization expresses a security concern, the grant recipient shall relay such concerns to the Secretary of State, who shall transmit annually the names of all subgrantee organizations in a classified annex to the chairs of the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 1298(i) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114(i))).

(c) AWARD OF FUNDS.—All grants issued under the program referred to in subsection (b) shall be—

(1) awarded on a competitive basis; and

(2) subject to the regular congressional notification procedures applicable with respect to grants made available under section 1298(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114(b)).

SEC. 106. CLARIFICATION OF NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF SCOPE OF WITHHELD ASSISTANCE.—Section 110(d)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(d)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE.—The President has determined that—

“(A) the United States will not provide non-humanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance to the central government of the country or funding to facilitate the participation by officials or employees of such central government in educational and cultural exchange programs, for the subsequent fiscal year until such government complies with the minimum standards or makes significant efforts to bring itself into compliance; and

“(B) the President will instruct the United States Executive Director of each multilateral development bank and of the International Monetary Fund to vote against, and to use the Executive Director's best efforts to deny, any loan or other utilization of the funds of the respective institution to that country (other than for humanitarian assistance, for trade-related assistance, or for development assistance that directly addresses basic human needs, is not administered by the central government of the

sanctioned country, and is not provided for the benefit of that government) for the subsequent fiscal year until such government complies with the minimum standards or makes significant efforts to bring itself into compliance.”.

(b) DEFINITION OF NON-HUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE.—Section 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(10)) is amended to read as follows:

“(10) NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance’ means—

“(i) United States foreign assistance, other than—

“(I) with respect to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961—

“(aa) assistance for international narcotics and law enforcement under chapter 8 of part I of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.);

“(bb) assistance for International Disaster Assistance under subsections (b) and (c) of section 491 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2292);

“(cc) antiterrorism assistance under chapter 8 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.); and

“(dd) health programs under chapters 1 and 10 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.);

“(II) assistance under the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.);

“(III) assistance under sections 2(a), (b), and (c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(a), (b), (c)) to meet refugee and migration needs;

“(IV) any form of United States foreign assistance provided through nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, or private sector partners—

“(aa) to combat human and wildlife trafficking;

“(bb) to promote food security;

“(cc) to respond to emergencies;

“(dd) to provide humanitarian assistance;

“(ee) to address basic human needs, including for education;

“(ff) to advance global health security; or

“(gg) to promote trade; and

“(V) any other form of United States foreign assistance that the President determines, by not later than October 1 of each fiscal year, is necessary to advance the security, economic, humanitarian, or global health interests of the United States without compromising the steadfast U.S. commitment to combatting human trafficking globally; or

“(ii) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1).

“(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance’ shall not include payments to or the participation of government entities necessary or incidental to the implementation of a program that is otherwise consistent with section 110.”.

SEC. 107. EXPANDING PROTECTIONS FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS OF OFFICIAL AND DIPLOMATIC VISA HOLDERS.

Section 203(b) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1375c(b)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) NATIONAL EXPANSION OF IN-PERSON REGISTRATION PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall administer the Domestic Worker In-Person Registration Program for employees with A-3 visas or G-5 visas employed by accredited foreign mission members or international organization employees and shall expand this program nationally, which shall include—

“(A) after the arrival of each such employee in the United States, and annually during the

course of such employee's employment, a description of the rights of such employee under applicable Federal and State law; and

“(B) provision of a copy of the pamphlet developed pursuant to section 202 to the employee with an A-3 visa or a G-5 visa; and

“(C) information on how to contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

“(6) MONITORING AND TRAINING OF A-3 AND G-5 VISA EMPLOYERS ACCREDITED TO FOREIGN MISSIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary shall—

“(A) inform embassies, international organizations, and foreign missions of the rights of A-3 and G-5 domestic workers under the applicable labor laws of the United States, including the fair labor standards described in the pamphlet developed pursuant to section 202. Information provided to foreign missions, embassies, and international organizations should include material on labor standards and labor rights of domestic worker employees who hold A-3 and G-5 visas;

“(B) inform embassies, international organizations, and foreign missions of the potential consequences to individuals holding a non-immigrant visa issued pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i), (A)(ii), (G)(i), (G)(ii), or (G)(iii) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) who violate the laws described in subclause (I)(aa), including (at the discretion of the Secretary)—

“(i) the suspension of A-3 visas and G-5 visas;

“(ii) request for waiver of immunity;

“(iii) criminal prosecution;

“(iv) civil damages; and

“(v) permanent revocation of or refusal to renew the visa of the accredited foreign mission or international organization employee; and

“(C) require all accredited foreign mission and international organization employers of individuals holding A-3 visas or G-5 visas to report the wages paid to such employees on an annual basis.”.

SEC. 108. EFFECTIVE DATES.

Sections 104(b) and 106 and the amendments made by those sections take effect on the date that is the first day of the first full reporting period for the report required by section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)) after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 201. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 113 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2018 through 2021, \$13,822,000” and inserting “2023 through 2026, \$17,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “2018 through 2021, \$65,000,000” and inserting “2023 through 2026, \$102,500,000, of which \$22,000,000 shall be made available each fiscal year to the United States Agency for International Development and the remainder of”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) to fund programs to end modern slavery, in an amount not to exceed \$37,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2026.”.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL MEGAN'S LAW.

Section 11 of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21509) is amended

by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2023 through 2026”.

TITLE III—BRIEFINGS

SEC. 301. BRIEFING ON ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT.

Not later than 30 days after the public designation of country tier rankings and subsequent publishing of the Trafficking in Persons Report, the Secretary of State shall brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on—

(1) countries that were downgraded or upgraded in the most recent Trafficking in Persons Report; and

(2) the efforts made by the United States to improve counter-trafficking efforts in those countries, including foreign government efforts to better meet minimum standards to eliminate human trafficking.

SEC. 302. BRIEFING ON USE AND JUSTIFICATION OF WAIVERS.

Not later than 30 days after the President has determined to issue a waiver under section 110(d)(5) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(d)(5)), the Secretary of State shall brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on—

(a) each country that received a waiver;

(b) the justification for each such waiver; and

(c) a description of the efforts made by each country to meet the minimum standards to eliminate human trafficking.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 4171), as amended, was passed.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF JERRY W. BLACKWELL

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise in support of the nominee to be the next U.S. district court judge for the District of Minnesota—that would be Jerry Blackwell.

I would like to thank Senator DURBIN, chair of the Judiciary Committee,

and all the members of the Judiciary Committee, including yourself, Mr. President, for shepherding Mr. Blackwell's nomination through the committee, and I would like to thank Leader SCHUMER for making time for the Senate to consider his nomination, and my colleague Senator SMITH for her work as well in support of the nomination.

Jerry Blackwell is one of the most respected and accomplished litigators in the State of Minnesota. He has nearly 35 years of trial experience, has been named Minnesota Attorney of the Year five times, has argued over 1,000 motions in State and Federal court, and served as lead counsel in over 100 cases.

This is why he received a bipartisan vote in the Judiciary Committee, including with the support of the ranking member, and why I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support his confirmation.

Jerry has always been driven by his commitment to serve others—a commitment that started early in his life. His dad was a truckdriver who started working after the 10th grade, and his mom worked in a textile mill. She struggled with health conditions and was on dialysis from the time Jerry was 5 years old. They raised Jerry in a textile mill town in North Carolina in a home without running water. And although they did not have much, they raised their kids to believe that no matter what their life circumstances were, it was their responsibility to give back to their community. As Jerry said at his nomination hearing, his mom taught him at a young age that “in serving others we find our own well-being.” Those words inspired Jerry's brother to serve as a police officer and led Jerry to use his skills as an attorney to improve the lives of others.

He was the first in his family to attend college. He attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill as a recipient of the prestigious Morehead Scholarship. He went on to earn his J.D. from the University of North Carolina School of Law and then had the wisdom to move to Minnesota to begin his legal career at a firm in Minneapolis.

After working at several prominent Minneapolis law firms, Jerry went on to found Blackwell Burke, one of the largest minority-owned trial law firms in our State. The firm was, at one point, the second-largest Black-owned law firm in the United States of America. It is highly regarded by the Minnesota legal community and has been rated Minnesota's top litigation firm by Benchmark Litigation for 4 years in a row.

Jerry is also known for his humility—so much so that I did not learn until after his nomination hearing, when his aunt told me, that Jerry has never lost a case in the nearly 35 years he has been practicing.

I then went to Jerry and said “Your aunt was probably kind of exaggerating?” And he said “No, it's true. I've never lost a case.”

As an attorney in Minnesota, Jerry never lost touch with his commitment to serve others. Even while he maintained a busy private practice, he always found ways to give back. He was widely praised for his work obtaining the first posthumous pardon in State history for Max Mason, a young Black man who was wrongfully convicted of rape in 1920. And he captured the attention of our State and the country during his time as Special Assistant Attorney General in one of the most high-profile criminal trials in the history of our country: the prosecution of Derek Chauvin for the murder of George Floyd.

Many of the pages in this room and many of the people watching today will remember Jerry's argument at the trial and the fine lawyering that he demonstrated. He didn't make it about himself. He didn't make it about some hotshot litigation move. He made it about George Floyd, and he made it about the community members and the police officers who came to testify against Derek Chauvin at that trial. It was an extraordinary job, along with his colleagues that also prosecuted the case and Attorney General Ellison who supervised it.

Jerry has broad respect in Minnesota's legal community. He was initially recommended by a judicial selection committee that I convened with Senator SMITH consisting of accomplished Minnesota judges, attorneys, and legal scholars, headed up by Alan Page, the former Minnesota Supreme Court justice, also known as an extraordinary Minnesota Viking.

Jerry earned support from 25 experienced Federal prosecutors from across the political spectrum, who wrote to the Judiciary Committee in support of his nomination that he “distinguished himself as a civil practitioner and has earned a national reputation as a skilled and persuasive advocate.”

The Judiciary Committee also directly heard from a number of current and former police chiefs in Minnesota who wrote:

We are confident that as a federal district court judge, Mr. Blackwell will approach each case with an open mind and will apply the law consistently and fairly.

That is why he got the highest rating from the ABA. That is why he got bipartisan support in the Judiciary Committee.

I am so proud to have Jerry as our nominee, and I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting his nomination.

It is not often that you have a nominee with this breadth of experience, this breadth of support, and also the willingness to take on one of the hardest cases our Nation has ever known and win it.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows: